

The Middletown Transcript.

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REFERENCE: EDITOR OF TRANSCRIPT.
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How Edison Won His Wife.

The idea of the great electrician Edison marrying was first suggested by an intimate friend; of whom Edison timidly inquired whom he should marry.

The friend somewhat testily replied, "Any one." But Edison was not without sentiment when the time came. One day, as he stood behind the chair of a Miss Stillwell, a telegraph operator in his employ, he was not a little surprised when she suddenly turned around and said:

"Mr. Edison, I can always tell when you are behind me or near me." Edison fronted the young lady, and looking at her fixed by, said:

"I've been thinking considerably of late, and if you willing to marry me I would like to marry you."

The young lady said she would talk the matter over with her mother. The result was their marriage, and a very happy one it proved to be.

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A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

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This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic. It is a simple, safe and quick cure for Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Toothache, TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

How the Commodore's Son Met Miss Kissam.

T must have been sixty years ago at least that a man mounted his bay horse early one evening for a gallop through the streets of Albany. The horse was in fine fettle and the ride was begun with a dash that attracted the attention of all beholders.

Some who hastened to get out of the way predicted disaster if the pace was continued. But the rider sailed at their looks of apprehension as he passed, settled himself a little more firmly in the saddle and increased the speed. He knew a few things about horseback riding himself, and the notion that he could meet with an accident never entered his head. Horse and man presented a fine sight as they careered along in the twilight, for the horse was large and well built, with clean, trim limbs and an arching neck, while the young man was of stalwart build and well-favored countenance.

As he rode the moon arose, creating high lights here and there that contrasted strongly with the darker shadows. Eventually, perhaps, the young man's sense of delight in rapid motion began to give way to appreciation of the evening's beauties. At all events, he slackened the reins a bit as the horse swung round a corner into a side street.

Just ahead in the moonlight he saw a girl upon a crosswalk. At the sudden sound of hoofs she stepped quickly to the shaded footpath. There was a flutter of white drapery and the horse started violently; a moment later the lashing rider lay prone upon the ground, his clothes torn and himself apparently suffering severely from the sudden contact of his head against a jagged pile of stones.

AN INFORMAL INTRODUCTION.

The girl screamed, but, in spite of her fright, she hastened to the fallen horseman's aid. She had hardly reached him when he rose nimbly, brushed the dirt from his clothes and stood, smiling before her.

"Are you—are you badly hurt?" asked the girl.

"Why, no, not at all. It was awkward in me to take such a tumble from my horse," said the young man. "I hope I didn't give you too much of a start, though, Miss—Miss?"

"Miss Kissam," said the girl demurely finishing his sentence, while her face turned rosy red in the moonlight.

"As the young man gazed upon her pretty features he suddenly grew faint. 'I—I don't know but I am a bit more shaken up than I thought I was,' he stammered, 'but—I'll be all right in a moment.'

"I do hope it is not serious," said the girl, again blushing vividly. "It was all my fault, too. My horse is in the next house, and I am sure it would be best for you to go in and rest a little, Mr.—Mr.—"

"Vanderbilt," responded the youth, turning finishing an interrogatory sentence. "William H. Vanderbilt—and—possibly it would be best for me to accept your invitation."

ACQUAINTANCE WELL BEGUN.

So the young man entered the home of the Rev. Mr. Kissam, at that time a well-known Lutheran clergyman of the State capital. The minister received his guest hospitably, of course, when the accident was explained, and the girl's mother bustled about to make some simple applications to the horseman's bruises. While his bruises were being attended to, young Vanderbilt and the minister engaged in conversation on some topic of the day, in which the mother and the daughter joined, and all forgetful of his horse, the unexpected guests remained the evening through. When at last he tore himself away he thought he had never been entertained more pleasantly in his life.

Of course, he was invited to call again, and, of course, he accepted the invitation. In fact, his calls at the modest parsonage were exceedingly frequent from that time on, and it was not many weeks before he decided to sooner or later to ask a particularly important question of the girl who had frightened his horse, and then another of her father.

It was not until the following July however, that he was able to muster up enough courage to put these interrogations.

He may not have been a worker in that field before he met Miss Kissam, but it is of record that the following July he acted as superintendent of the Sunday school connected with her father's church, and that the entire school went somewhere on a picnic in that month.

Miss Kissam was a teacher, and both the young folk were naturally kept pretty busy all day long.

A PROPOSAL UNDER THE TREES.

But some time before the close of the day they found it possible to take a quiet stroll together after in the grove where the picnic was held. When they had got away from the others young Vanderbilt stammered out his story and asked his question. After the story had been listened to and the question answered in the way he wished, he took from his pocket a kren-bladed penknife, and with it carved an inscription in the smooth bark of a maple tree. This inscription read:

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt

He Had Cut It Just to See How It Would Look, and Its Appearance Was So Grati- fying to Both the Young Folk That They Remained to Gaze Upon It Long Enough to Worry the Other Pienckers about Their Absence and Cause the Sending of Messengers to Find Them.

The question that yet had to be put to the clergyman, too, was answered as the young man desired, in such, perhaps, with some hesitancy. Possibly this was in part because of young man's rather slender financial prospects, for though his father, the Commodore, was already quite well-to-do, William H. had his own way to make in the world and was known to be somewhat in dis- favor at home.

Nevertheless, a few months later, there was a wedding at which the young horseman who had been the startle of the year before, and the girl whose startled movements had frightened his horse were the contracting parties, while the officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Kissam.

As all the world knows, the young, bridegroom's subsequent career was such that the bride's father had no cause to regret the match became his daughter had married a poor man, for he became the richest man of his time. But the pleasantest feature of it all, that, no matter how much William H. Vanderbilt may have worried some of the critics who showed upon him, his long married life with the clergyman's daughter was not marred by a single discordant note.

BRIGHT SKIES IN THE WEST.

One needs to be in Kansas only a few days to learn that the East has misun- derstood the people of the Sunflower State as much as the people of that State have misunderstood the East. The real people of Kansas are no more repudiators and cranks than the real people of the East are shylocks and fan- atics. There is no potent process of arithmetic whereby the Eastern in- vestor must pay losses and the Western investor must not. And despite all that has been said to the contrary, it is easy to show that Kansas people, not- withstanding the fact that millions of Eastern dollars have been lost and swallowed up forever through reckless money lending as much as through reckless money-borrowing, are not only debt- payers, but among the best debt- payers in the country.

Before producing figures to prove this assertion, a little recapitulation of recent events is necessary. It was late in the eighties that the boom fever struck Kansas. The get-rich-quick bacteria superheated its blood, and the State was soon in a delirium. To ac- count for this condition Editor White has said recently that Kansas is so highly educated that she is more re- sponsive to psychological currents and conditions than her sister States, and therefore has done more queer things than they. During the boom times it became known that many investors in the East had been quietly making enormous profits in the State by lending money at high rates of interest. Forth- with there was a rush of capital from the East to share in this prosperity. A regiment of loan companies was formed. At one time there was no less than 400 of these companies. Adventurers in the East and in Kansas formed many of them; it was so easy for a time to make money by mere signing of notes and putting them up as collateral in your own loan company. The people of the East showered money over the State. It couldn't be kept out. Bonds of electric-light companies, of water-works and sewer enterprises, of street car companies, stock in banks, investment companies, and what not, in places that were mere cross-roads, and in places that did not exist at all, were subscribed for.

It soon became necessary to use part of the principal to pay the alleged high interest. The era of swindling began. Nearly all the loan companies had guar- anteed—that was an easy matter—both interest and principal. Companies with a capital of \$50,000—perhaps \$10,000 of which was paid up—had guarantees for millions of dollars which the Kansas farm- ers paid on their loans were stolen de- liberately, and hundreds of law suits over such cases are yet pending. One company, according to the report of the State Bank Commissioner in 1895, col- lected more than \$375,000 from the Kansas people, and deliberately stole it all. Forged satisfaction of mortgages were made out, and hundreds of thou- sands of dollars were borrowed on them under false pretences. One company did \$100,000 of such business. Then there were bogus banks. The McPherson County Bank was one of these. There was no such institution, and yet hundreds of Eastern investors sent their money to buy its stock and bonds with a veritable quackstand for Eastern money. It was supposed to have a capital of \$500,000, and a surplus of \$200,000. It all vanished like a mist. Wichita's town lots and tremendous office build- ing out in the corn-fields still remain, but the money is gone. No investors apparently were more reckless than the savings-banks of New Hampshire, most of which have since been wrecked be- cause of their western investment. The variety and scope of the swindling that grew out of this unbusinesslike way of doing business were such that the Bank Commissioner, in his report for 1895, said:

"The list of those who have been robbed by these rotten institutions is augmented, until to-day there is a small army of Eastern people who, be- lieve that our State is populated with a class of conscienceless rascals, who se- cure business by lying upon the people of the East."

The crash of the boom came, with its awful wreckage in Kansas and other States. The crops were fair in Kansas up to the time, and even unusual as late as the year 1892. Then the hard times set in. Crops were light, the farmers had little money to spare for debts, and Eastern investors were called upon, under the double liability act, to put more money into the State. Some of them did so, in the hope of saving part of what they had invested. Most of them let their investments go at once, and took what satisfaction they could by denouncing the people of the State indiscriminately as swindlers. Few denounced themselves publicly for lending money foolishly, and fairly forcing other people to take it. Of the nearly 400 loan companies only seven survived. They were those that had refused to guarantee interest and prin- cipal. They paid lower interest than the companies which went down. In- stead of paying ten and twelve per cent, they paid only eight and ten. They re- ceived only two per cent commission for placing loans, instead of four per cent. One of these surviving companies actually kept \$50,000 belonging to a Philadelphia clergyman—money that he insisted on investing at high rates in Kansas—from April to August, and then sent it back to him. One easily understands now how those seven com- panies survived. They did business on business principles.

All business was prostrated. Money stopped coming in. Some of the swin- dlers sent forged papers East, and then pleaded for time in liquidation, hoping to escape prosecution through the statu- te of limitations, which provided that two years was the limit of time within which action in such cases could be taken. Thousands upon thousands of farmers had paid their just debts, but the money had never reached the East. Eastern investors were called upon to pay a double liability, and Western farmers were called upon to pay a second time debt-money, and then each side began to call the other names. The Eastern men called the Western men "repudi- ators," and the Western men called the Eastern men "shylocks." Heartless money barons, "other things, and a small manly army of swindlers and ad- venturers, some of whom had sprung up in Kansas itself, and some of whom had hurried to the State to play their game, were scurrying here and there, to make away with their ill-gotten spoils, or to escape the wrath of the raging Eastern investor or the swindled Western farmer.

The political demagogue then grew and flourished as a natural outcome of all this. He went up and down the country telling the farmers that the people of the East were not as other men; that there was no patriotic middle class in the East; that we were all mil- lionaires or paupers; that a man who had money was the natural enemy of those who had been unfortunate; that the way to remedy the evils was to elec- tion to office. And the people of the East read these appeals and began to believe assertions that were also unjust, to the effect that the people of Kansas were dishonest in spirit; that they were practically all cranks; that they did not believe in debt-paying; that they were volatile, and followers after ever new bubble and fable that came up; that they were a disgrace to American principles and American spirit.

Men in Kansas lifted their voice in reply, and shouted, "Have the men of the East any god but money?" So the misunderstandings continued until the great crops of 1897 came along and spread a blanket of prosperity all over the State. The effect has been like a refreshing sleep to a strong but physically exhausted man. The State has awakened in good humor. It has ceased to rail at the East. It is eager to pay its debts. It even has money to of its own. It wants the East to change its views to some extent also. It wants a hearing to show that it is not a community of cranks and repudi- ators, and it has some figures, such as have never been printed before, to prove it.

In the State of Nebraska and in the other States of the Middle West the loan business, as it was formerly con- ducted, is over. Hundreds of thou- sands of dollars of Eastern money have been sent back since last fall because there was no market for it. Only re- cently a bank official in central New York received letters of inquiry from Kansas asking as to the value of certain investments. Some persons in Kansas had money to lend in the East. It is a fact that beyond dispute that Western mortgages are being paid off far in ad- vance of maturity. One agent of a loan company told me that from the West alone returns on unmortgaged loans were coming in at his office at the rate of \$50,000 a week faster than he could put out the money again. He said he was simply sending back all the Eastern money that was coming to him. He could not find a market even for his Western money.—Harper's Weekly.

Our Woman's Column

THE MATTER OF MARGINS.
T'S all delight (ful), said a bright girl from a small Southern town, who was intro- duced to the gay whirl of life in fashion- able New York lately, to the friend whom she was visiting—

"more delightful even than I had imagined. But I am afraid that when I go back the pictures that hang on memory's wall will have no margin. They are exquisite, but each one suffers from being cut off and crowded too close to the others. At home, you see, everything has a margin."

It was a quaint but an entirely true criticism. And it is not only true of the fashionable life of a great city, with its kaleidoscopic array of dances, luncheons, operas, teas, and receptions, each season more beautiful and more crowded than the last, but also of our more intimate daily lives in the metropolis. Which of us has time to think quietly over the last new expe- rience, let alone the last new book? Those spaces of leisure which formed so calm and harmonious a setting around the pleasures and the duties of our moth- ers and grandmothers have vanished from our life's picture-gallery, leav- ing only a confused overlapping of our own canvases of thought and sensation, one upon another, and a resultant jumble of impressions which lacks all the clearness and charm of an elder day.

Our ancestors in colonial times, or in country districts, or in provincial towns, may have lacked the manifold opportunities which we consciously en- joy and prize ourselves upon, but what they had, they had time to appreciate. The flavor of each experience lingered on their palates. They had fewer books, but meditated over what they read; they met fewer people, perhaps, but knew each one far better; they took fewer journeys, but remembered each leisurely pilgrimage all their lives. In reading their old letters, we are of- ten touched by the fulness of delight they found in a poem, a friend, a land- scape. We have too many friends, too many volumes of poems, too many land- scapes always on hand, to give to each one its true claim of time and interest. There are no margins in modern city life.

The Japanese, who know the secrets of decoration more deeply than any other people in the world, have a special sense of the artistic value of mar- gins. They will put in a large room only a single vase, with a single spray of blossoms, a single exquisite picture, or a single bit of priceless bronze. After one has lived in the room long enough to learn the full beauty of this single object, it is replaced by another. But two are never placed there to- gether, lest neither be rightly apprecia- ted.

Even in our emotions—our joy and our sorrow—we need a margin. The heart that is full of the excitement of happiness gains a deeper and sweeter joy under the touch of brooding reflection. The sorrowing soul does not al- ways need distraction, but rather of- ten the space to learn, bravely and silently, the great lesson that has been sent. The margin harmonizes and frames the picture, whatever it be. And the life where one incident, one pleasure, one experience, crowds so closely upon the other that no interval is clearly perceived, is a life whose beauty is subtly marred and whose wisdom is doubtful.

A HABIT OF HUMOR.

Throughout the petty perplexities and problems which crowd the lives of most women, a habit of seeing the comic side of every situation is a won- derful help to face it. It is common enough to see the "funny side" after the occasion has passed: the advance is made when we are able to see the humo- rous element while we are in the midst of the distracting affair. When that point is reached, the prickles cease to prick and the problem no longer dis- tracts. We are able to solve the ques- tion with a smile, and we often dis- cover thereby our mountain was but a mole-hill after all.

The charge is often made that wo- men have no sense of humor, some- times that women have no sense of proportion, because they allow the trifling things of life to distract and trouble them to an unreasonable de- gree. If this charge has any truth, it is the fault of the training which made the small affairs of life peculiarly the woman's province, and forbade her to undertake larger problems, or to at- tempt to gain a broader experience.

The woman who has met and solved some of the graver questions of life does not torment herself overmuch about an ill-fitting gown, an impudent cook, or a delinquent tradesman. She has learned that such petty annoyances are not worth the sacrifice of her peace of mind. She has learned to see the comic side of the affairs that used to worry her. Things assume their right proportion, and she smiles afresh, not only at her present victory, but at her past defeat.

"Alfonso," said Mrs. Midas, "there is a heading in this paper which says 'Had One Wife Too Many.' The rest of the article is torn off. How many wives do you think the brute had?" "One, probably," was Midas' prompt reply.

AMERICAN WORKMEN'S SKILL BEATS EUROPEAN.

That America is destined not only to feed the Old World, but to supply it with manufactured articles seems in- dicated by the events of the past year. In a report to the State Department, Consul General Mason of Frankfort says of American competition in Eu- rope:

"The year 1897 will be remembered as an epoch in the industrial and com- mercial relations between the leading European countries and the United States. The remarkable fact of 1897 has been the enforced recognition of the truth that in several important lines of manufacture—notably that of iron and steel—the sceptre of economi- cal production, combined with payment of the highest wages to labor, has passed from the Old World to the New. It has been demonstrated that, under intelligent, progressive management, highly paid labor, especially when em- ployed to use complicated machinery, is, after all, the cheapest, and that in the race for supremacy the inert, congested populations of the Old World have been in many cases left behind by the people who, more than any other have reduced economy of labor to an exact science."

It is not many years ago that there was not a successful Bessemer steel plant in the United States. Now the steel manufacturers of Pennsylvania have been able to underbid those of England for the rails and other sup- plies of the London underground rail- way, and have received an order for 8,000 tons of steel rails from the Gov- ernment of India.

Firms in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago have sold locomotives, mining and electrical machinery, street rail- way outfits, bridges and architectural iron, under the noses of British, Bel- gian and German agents in South America, Australia and the Cape of Good Hope.

DEMAND FOR OUR MACHINERY.

Mr. Mason says: "Three years ago, German manufacturers honestly be- lieved that, but for the import duty, they and their English rivals could monopolize the American market for bicycles and sewing machines. Since then, the American made bicycle has invaded successfully every important European market, and not only in quality but in price, has made the competition in Ger- many so keen that the local makers now demand the imposition of a special high duty on American wheeled es- sential to their future existence."

The steel bridge builders of Bel- gium and Great Britain have been sur- prised to find themselves underbid for the construction of an important bridge in Holland by a company in Philadel- phia, and the leading makers of elec- trical machinery in the United States have set a standard of cheapness, prompt delivery, efficiency and econ- omy of service, especially in electrical railway plants, which their Euro- pean rivals find it difficult to com- pete.

There is a rapidly increasing demand in Germany for American machinery and tools and American "machine tools" are now the fashion with all the more progressive machinists and man- ufacturers. American shoemaking and tanning machinery, automatic lathes, planers and milling machines, and the machinery used in the manufacturing of the bicycle are rapidly increasing in popularity and use in Germany and to a less but appreciative degree in En- gland.

A shoe machinery firm of Boston had an effective exhibition at the Berlin Exposition of 1896, with the result that it now has an extensive agency at Frankfort, managed by its own men, and with a large and constantly increas- ing trade. A firm manufacturing tan- ning machinery at Peabody, Mass., es- tablished an agency in Germany eighteen months ago, with the result that the works at home have been pushed to their extreme capacity to keep up with this new demand. Ameri- can typewriters, dental instruments, cash registers and roll-top desks have invaded Germany and Great Britain in conquering cohorts.

WHAT AN AUTHORITY SAYS.

There is, according to Mr. Mason's valuable report, a definite demand in Germany for American pig iron, and some which has been imported from the Southern States has been found satisfactory by the foundry men of Silesia.

These facts have stirred up the man- ufacturers of England and Germany, and they have been investigating the matter, as the following extract from the report will show: "Mr. Jeans, secretary of the British Iron Trade Association, an expert of the highest authority in his profession recently said: 'I know of cases where the labor on a ton of billets and rails is 25 to 35 per cent, less in America than the low- est cost I have ever heard of in this country, although the rate of wages paid in America is materially higher.'"

"Another expert, who has traveled through the Atlantic States to find the secret of the superior quality and cheapness of American factory made shoes, brings back the surprising state- ment that, in a certain Massachusetts shoe factory which he visited, the aver- age wage earned by all classes of op- eratives was \$15 per week, and the net labor cost per pair of shoes produced 40 cents, whereas in German shoe fac- tories, where the average earnings of operatives are only 16 marks (\$3.80) per week the labor cost of shoes of similar grade is 58 cents per pair. Facts like these have produced, during the past year, a noticeable change in

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

In the attitude of technical journals and the more intelligent European manufacturers toward the growing danger from beyond the seas.

WORRIED BY OUR COMPETITION.

It seems that the German manu- facturers are now demanding more con- cessions and privileges in order that they may compete with this new dan- ger to their industries, and in Vienna the Minister of Foreign Affairs has called upon Europe to combine against what he calls "the crushing competi- tion of transatlantic nations."

In other lines than manufactured articles the Americans have so com- pletely captured the German markets that the whole agricultural population is arrayed against the vast importa- tions of wheat, corn and oats from this country, and measures are under con- sideration to break the control which American petroleum has gained of the markets of the Empire.

The butchers and meat dealers of Berlin complain that \$7,054,000 worth of meats were imported into Germany in 1896, principally from the United States, and at prices with which they are unable to compete. They there- fore petition the Government to open the frontiers to the free importation of animals and meats from European countries, and to restrict by all prac- ticable means the import of meats from America, which is steadily increasing from year to year.

Even in the matter of apples the Yankees have seized the market, and last year there were landed at the single port of Hamburg, before Novem- ber 18, 64,593 barrels. In short, Ameri- can competition is now spoken of in Europe as the "transatlantic danger."

Household Goods.

The ancient Greeks believed that the Penates were the gods who attended to the welfare and prosperity of the family. They were worshipped as household gods in every home. The household god of to-day is Dr. King's New Discovery. For consumption, coughs, colds, and for affections of Throat, Chest and Lungs it is invaluable. It has been tried for a quarter of a century and is guaranteed to cure, or money returned. No household should be without this good an- gel. It is plain and safe to take, a safe and sure remedy for old and young. Free trial bottles at Vaughan's Pharmacy, Middle- town, Delaware.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than in all the other sections put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. It is cured by Dr. King's New Discovery. It acts di- rectly upon the blood and mucous sur- faces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case that is not cured by Dr. King's New Discovery. Address: F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Ox With Wooden Leg.

Contentedly chewing the cud on the farm of Charles E. Wright, in the blue grass region of Kentucky is a wooden- legged steer which manages to get around briskly, and shows his dis- pleasure when tormented by launching out his wooden leg at the offender with a force and precision that makes his new member a more deadly means of offense than his horns.

Dr. John E. Gray cut off the broken leg and made and fitted the wooden stump. The doctor says:

"A tree blew down on this steer, and one of the large branches striking the right hind leg below the hock, shivered it into minute pieces. His body and side were badly bruised, but as the weather was extremely warm he could not be used for beef. So his owner, J. W. Sturgeon of Plano, Ky., called upon me to see what I could do.

"I amputated the leg the same as I would that of a human being. After the operation I left him lying in the shade of several large forest trees near."

"I called again on the sixth day to dress the leg and found him in a cheer- ful mood. I found that the leg had healed more rapidly than I had ex- pected. I returned on the twenty-first day, when, as the wound had entirely healed, I set to work to make for him a wooden leg. The artificial leg was adjusted exactly as a success. He has been on fat at the rate of a pound and a half a day, and will weigh at maturity 1,400 to 1,500 pounds. We have trained him to kick an oak plank off his stall the other day. We have just begun to break him to work and think he can pull as much as any ox."

The Middletown Transcript

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., FEB. 5, 1908.

Local News.

Listen not to the tale bearer or slanderer for he tells thee nothing out of good will; but as he discovers the secrets of others so he will tell thee in turn.

Every body uses Dragoon's Poultry Remedy, it cures; 25 cents.

No human life would be possible if there were not forces in and around perpetually tending repair to the wounds and breaches that he himself makes.

New Upright Piano for sale cheap.

Governor Tamm has appointed Miss Fannie Harrington to be stenographer and typewriter for the Governor and Secretary of State. The salary is \$350 a year.

For Sale—A well-bred young horse cheap.

Any one interested in advanced technology will receive literature and answers to questions by sending his name and address to T. P. C. Barnard, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

For Sale—Chester posts and rails. Apply to George Buck, St. Augustine, Md.

Now is the time for weddings and parties, and the place to get handsome invitations printed cheap is at the Transcript office. Our prices are less than half the city engravers charge.

It's folly, to lose your poultry when the use of Dragoon's Poultry Remedy is guaranteed to you for 25 cents.

One of our prominent citizens, a man of much business and little to do, had so much to do that it was necessary for him to cut the wood, he being unable to hire it done—Delawarean.

House 100 occupy for Rent. Possession December 1st.

An exchange states that Mr. A. P. Prentiss, wife of Rev. A. P. Prentiss, of Zion M. E. Church, has been left an orphan near Baltimore valued at \$15,000, owned by an aunt who recently died.

Wanted—Operators on Shirts. Apply to F. H. Burgess at Factory.

Remember that J. F. McWhorter & Son have a full line of carriages and agricultural implements on hand.

The large picture of Washington which hung in the State House before it was remodeled, has lately been regilded and repaired and now presents a fine appearance. It was placed in position again this week.

Lloyd Strawberry, the most prolific and popular date plants for sale at one half market price.

Gov. Tamm has appointed George B. Capelle, of Wilmington, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Delaware State Hospital at Farmhurst, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas B. Smith.

For Rent—One Dwelling on Main street and two in the rear.

Rev. William Galloway, who has been conducting the revival services at the Presbyterian Church at Georgetown, Md., left Saturday morning for his home in Wilmington, Del. Through his instrumentalities seventeen were converted.

For Rent—Dwelling house on Green Street now occupied by J. G. Bradgon. Possession March 25th 1908. Apply to S. B. Baird, Smyrna, Del.

Professor C. C. W. E. Barnard Surgeon Dentist, office same location, opposite the post office. All operations pertaining to dentistry guaranteed. Odontodon and Gas for painless extracting.

"Do you think, Harry, you could induce one or two boys to come to Sunday school?"

"I could bring one," he replied. "De under feller in our alley kin me."

Advantages of LeGore's Combination of Lime above others are, it acts quicker and longer, takes less per acre. For State analysis and scientific test, testimonials, prices, etc., address, J. W. LeGore, Woodsboro, Md.

The Transcript has turned out this week two jobs of 500 books as neat and attractive as the best city office do. The Transcript has new jobs and does work at fair prices. Moral—patronize the home office which gives the same prices to all.

President McKinley's address at the Commercial Museum in Philadelphia was reported (by appointment) by a graduate of Gouley (Wil. Del.) Commercial and shorthand. Send Catalogue.

Colonel Kentuck—"I assure you, sah, I did not come to this hotel to be insulted sah."

Proprietor—"Why, what is the matter?" Colonel Kentuck—"Some worthless creature, sah, has placed a pitcher of ice water outside my room door, sah."

For Sale—A fine farm of 74 acres, 15 acres woodland, nice dwelling, good granary and stables, corn and vineyard, near water and rail facilities. Terms easy at private sale. Inquire at Transcript office.

Wheat on Friday of last week rose to \$1.10 a bushel in Chicago, a figure which no one anticipated, even with the latter "corner" and the closing price in New York \$1.08 and Chicago \$1.08. It was the result of a battle between the "bulls" and the "bears" of the grain market.

Farmers should be very careful in selecting their clover seed for spring sowing. There is a seed of a plant known as trefoil, which is almost impossible to distinguish from the clover seed. This seed is latent in the seed of the clover and differs from it but slightly in color.

The Edison Projection Company gave exhibitions here Friday and Saturday nights to very small audiences. The company travels in a large wagon which is a miniature home. The managers became disgusted and instead of continuing down the State returned to Smyrna where they took the boat for Philadelphia and New York—Dover Index.

Early on Saturday morning last, about 3 a. m., fire was discovered in the stables on the John M. Clayton farm near Mt. Pleasant. Everything had been advertised for sale by T. Edgar Clayton, administrator, on February 2d. At first the origin of the fire was a mystery but subsequently three horses, which had been taken, were found, and a fourth, one of the most valuable, was missing, revealed the fact that theft and an attempt to hide it was the motive. Three mules and two horses were burned up and a fourth mule was burned so badly that it will die. The mules were worth \$900.00 and the horses, taken from the barn were insured with the Central Mutual Company of Odessa. The company elsewhere offers a reward. Ten tons of hay were burned. The loss is estimated at about \$1500. Word has been received that the missing horse has been taken in Chester, ridden by a colored man. The feeling has been that any punishment is too good for such rascals. At the sale on Wednesday the property sold well, netting about \$1500.

PERSONALITIES

Little Lines About Men and Women and What They Are Doing.

(If you have been away on a visit, or have visited your home and in the news, send us a line. We may be able to publish your personal or local mention and cordially invite our patrons to furnish us the facts.)

—Mr. Ephraim Beaten is home for a few days.

—Dr. W. F. Kennedy spent Sunday with his sister in Chester, Pa.

—Mrs. Cyrus Gears of Smyrna, spent Sunday with friends in town.

—Miss Mary W. Anderson is visiting in Philadelphia and York, Pa.

—Miss Mary Holten is spending several weeks with friends in Philadelphia.

—Miss Laura Cochran, of Philadelphia, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. T. Connell.

—C. C. Evers of Georgetown, was the guest of Mrs. A. E. Holten this week.

—Miss Beale Ford has returned from an extended visit in Philadelphia and vicinity.

—Mr. W. A. Hukill, of Wilmington, was called at the Transcript office on Tuesday.

—Miss Annie Moore, of Snow Hill, is visiting at Mr. Edward Reynolds' on South Broad St.

—Junior Grand Deacon W. S. Letherbury visited the Masonic Lodge of Smyrna last evening.

—Miss Myrtle Houston is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. J. M. Naudin, in Baltimore.

—Miss Emma Blackiston is spending a month with her sister, Mrs. Woodbridge Patton, in Philadelphia.

—Postal Clerk J. E. Draper passed a creditable examination in Philadelphia last week, receiving an average of 98.4.

—Mrs. J. Cowgill Alston was called to Arrington, Va., this week by the serious illness of her brother, Mr. Lester Covington.

—Mr. N. J. Williams has been in Smyrna much of late because of the illness of his father, Hon. James Williams, who is now improving.

—Mrs. Sophia Clements and daughter, Mrs. L. M. Barnard and son, of Middletown, visited relatives in Dover on Sunday and Monday—Doverian.

—Mr. John C. C. Kelley attended a dance in Philadelphia on Wednesday which was given by the White Club of which Mr. Curtis Holten is a member.

—Miss Salye Cochran, who has been the guest of Mrs. Edmund Draper at "Loonst Law" for the past week, left yesterday for Philadelphia to visit Miss Bertha Martin.

—Among those attending the funeral of Mr. Richard Clayton were Mrs. Fannie Clayton, Mrs. Helen Smith, Elizabeth Hopkins, Miss Beale Ford, Edith Wilson, Julia C. Kelley.

—Thursday, February 17th, 1898.—Sale of Stock, farm implements, etc., by John W. Vossell, at his residence, on the W. R. Cochran farm, one mile West of Middletown.

—Saturday, Feb. 19, 1898.—Sale of Stock, Household Goods, etc., by W. B. Williams on the "Molten Farm," 2 1/2 miles west of Middletown.

—Wednesday, February 23rd, 1898.—Sale of Personal Property on Home Farm by Jonathan K. Williams, near Odessa.

—Thursday, February 24th, 1898.—Sale of Stock, farm implements, household goods, etc., by F. P. VanHekel, Sr., on the home farm, near Delaware City.

—Golden Wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Thos. P. Rieley, who formerly lived near Odessa, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on Thursday, Jan. 27th at their home near Odessa, Maryland. The guests numbered thirty-five. They were from Reading, Philadelphia, and Nottingham, Pa., Wilmington and Milford, Del., Baltimore and the immediate neighborhood. Many were prevented from attending because of illness and bad roads. The presents were quite a success. Among the many presents were a framed photograph of the bride and groom taken in gold, Richmond chair, gold pieces from \$2.50 to \$10.00. The menu was turkey chicken, roast beef, sliced ham, cranberry sauce, potatoes, celery, jellies, Maryland biscuit, pickles, fruit, ice cream and cake.

—The Storm. Beginning with Monday of this week the northern Atlantic coast has had a series of heavy winter storms, with much rain and light blizzards on Tuesday out-door life has been anything but comfortable. Here the thermometer has been down to 6 degrees above several times. Sleighting was attempted but was cold and sport on Wednesday the warm sun at midday melted in roads, though many are yet sticking. In some places the roads are banked yet making travel difficult. Still ours is a better lot than that of many other localities.

Paralyzed and frozen, the city of Boston lay for eight hours helpless on the rack of the terror of the worst New England storm for forty years. Streets along the New England coast are scores of wrecked vessels, and their crews are drifting to the sands as silent corpses, one by one. Throughout the interior of New England slowly come stories of the horrors of Monday night's and Tuesday's blizzards. That the loss of human life in the great blizzard has been somewhat excessive, just beginning to be known. "The stern and rock-bound coast" of New England has justified its name.

—Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. Successfully used by Miss Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 10,000 testimonials. They never fail. At all druggists. 25c Sample Free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

—Old Point Comfort, Richmond and Washington. The first of the present series of personal lectures conducted to Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington via the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave New York and Philadelphia on Saturday, February 19.

Tickets, including transportation, meals, rooms in both directions, transfers of passengers and baggage, hotel accommodations at Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington, and carriage ride about Richmond—in fact, every necessary expense for a period of six days—will be sold at rate of \$35.00 from New York, Brooklyn, and Newark, \$24.00 from Philadelphia, and \$20.00 from Baltimore. Tickets will be sold at regular rates from other stations.

Tickets to Old Point Comfort only, including one and three-fourths days' board at that place, and good to return direct by regular trains within six days, will be sold in connection with this tour at rate of \$15.00 from New York, \$15.00 from Philadelphia, and \$14.00 from Baltimore. At a slight additional expense tourists can extend the trip to Virginia Beach, with accommodations at the Princess Anne Hotel.

For itineraries and full information, apply to ticket agents. Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; or to Geo. W. Bell, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Sophia P. Clements, Mother of Mrs. Louis M. Barnard, died at the residence of Mr. Barnard on Green street yesterday morning at 12:30.

Clements retired on Thursday evening and passed her last moments peacefully surrounded by her daughter and Mr. Barnard, and pointing to her breast significantly said "congestion."

Dr. Ritchie was hastily summoned and the neighbors notified but in a half hour death took place from congestion of the lungs.

Mrs. Clements was the widow of Mr. Charles S. Clements and was born March 16, 1837, near Leipzig, Kent county, where she lived until a few years ago. Hers was a beautiful every-day Christian life such as to win the love of all who knew her. Mrs. Clements made an impression for good upon all who came in touch with her, young or old. She was a member of the Episcopal Church and a devoted friend of the poor.

She leaves three sons and a daughter to mourn her loss. They are—Mrs. Louis M. Barnard, of Middletown; Messrs. W. F. and J. R. Clements, of Clayton; and Mr. John W. Clements, of Denver, Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, and their relatives and friends have the sympathy of the people in their sudden and bereavement.

Funeral services will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Barnard at 10 o'clock on Monday, the friends taking the noon train for Cheswick; interment at Leipzig.

Richard Clayton. A few days more than two years, January 1st, the first of the three oldest sons of the late Col. Joshua Clayton, died suddenly in Baltimore. He was 35 years of age and was missed by the whole community. But a few months later and his oldest brother, Mr. Thos. Clayton, of Mt. Pleasant, was summoned. He too has been missed.

On Sunday afternoon last the death message came to the third brother, Mr. Richard Clayton, a citizen of our town. Mr. Clayton has not been well for some time but his death soon from heart disease was unexpected. He had but eaten dinner and was conversing with his son-in-law, Thos. C. Frame, Esq., when the death message came and he passed away in half hour. Friends of these three gentlemen in their young days called them Tom, Dick and Harry, they were fine companionable gentlemen.

Besides a widow, Mr. Clayton left three children—Clarence L. Clayton, Mrs. Frame, of Dover; Miss Mary and Lillie Clayton. They have the sympathy of the whole community in their bereavement. Funeral services will be held at the home of Mrs. Frame, Mrs. Moore and Willis officiating, and interment was had at St. Anne's.

FOURTH COLLEGE PAPER. BY A MEMBER OF THE FACULTY.

Instances of incoherence arise more often, perhaps from the misuse of pronouns than from the misuse of other any parts of speech. Such misuse of pronouns often involves nothing more than inelegance or the possibility that the writer's meaning may be thereby misinterpreted. It is a common misused pronoun makes a sentence or a paragraph obscure.

It will be well to take up first the misuse of personal pronouns, and to begin with an illustrative example. "The Americans soon realized that they would be of great value to them" wrote a student in discussing the history of the United States. The sentence as it stands is incoherent, because the relation of the pronouns to other words is not clear. The defect is remedied by substituting "the slaves" for the first "they."

There are a great many instances in which obscurity arising from the misuse of personal pronouns may be cleared up by putting in place of the ambiguous pronoun the noun for which it stands.

A familiar type of incoherence arising from the misuse of personal pronouns is furnished in this sentence. "The doctor told his coachman that he would have to be more careful how he drove or he would endanger his life." The sentence is intended to make such a sentence clear is to use the direct instead of the indirect address, thus, "The doctor said to his coachman, 'You must be more careful how you drive or you will endanger my life.'"

"The use of the doctor" in place of the second "he" is the best way of clearing up the sentence, but such a form of expression is unmistakably coherent and clear, would be awkward.

Young writers often use a plural pronoun in referring to a singular antecedent. This form of incoherence often brings about in elegant prose the clumsiness of the commonest. Compare the two sentences. "The doctor told his coachman that they would have to be more careful how they drove or they would endanger their life." The sentence is intended to make such a sentence clear is to use the direct instead of the indirect address, thus, "The doctor said to his coachman, 'You must be more careful how you drive or you will endanger my life.'"

Some able writers now and then use a personal pronoun before they have expressed the noun to which it refers. This is in its effect more often inelegant than obscure, yet such usage involves a sort of incoherence and it may involve obscurity. An excellent example of this is found in the following sentence. "The doctor told his coachman that he would have to be more careful how he drove or he would endanger his life." The sentence is intended to make such a sentence clear is to use the direct instead of the indirect address, thus, "The doctor said to his coachman, 'You must be more careful how you drive or you will endanger my life.'"

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DELAWARE CITY.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Loftand spent Sunday in town.

Miss Alice Clark returned on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson are visiting her sister, Mrs. E. Lindsay.

The weekly meetings in the M. E. Church are being continued.

Mr. H. Preston Stout, of Wilmington spent Sunday in town.

Several ladies were out this week despite the drift of the snow.

Miss M. Janvier is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harman, at Townsend.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith, of Kirkwood, were in town on Wednesday.

Miss Nellie Swan is the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. Balke, at Stanton.

Miss Alice Clark entertained her Sunday School class on Friday evening.

The W. O. T. U. met at the home of Mrs. F. A. Pennington on Monday evening.

The Y. M. C. A. of our town celebrated its first anniversary on Tuesday evening in the M. E. Church.

Mrs. Hurlock from near Kennedyville, Md., who has been visiting Mrs. Ida Creed, has returned home.

Men and boys are quite busy muck-rattling. C. Colwell said \$11.00 worth of skins on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Snowdell, of Lamokin, Pa., were entertained over Sunday by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Beck.

Mrs. John Davidson was taken to the Delaware Hospital last week, but the physicians decided nothing could be done for her.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hoefler, of Philadelphia, having returned from an extensive western trip, have been visiting her father, J. Prentiss.

Mrs. M. Biles, of Philadelphia, Mrs. L. Stehley, of Sanbury, Pa., Miss Lillie Stehley, of Middletown, spent Sunday with Mrs. Julia Brewer.

The congregation of the Presbyterian Church enjoyed the presence and ministrations of their pastor, Rev. L. A. Oates on Sunday. The church having been closed since in November.

Rev. Martin B. Dunlap, Mr. Joseph Dunlap and Mr. F. Downs came down on Thursday night from Wilmington to see the brother of the first two, P. D. Dunlap, who is critically ill.

The Reason We Can Work So Cheap

Is because we have our own Factory and do not have to pay anyone a Commission for doing work.

All work is pressed and finished for the following prices:

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

CLEANED

Suits French Dye Cleaned \$1.00
Suits Dyed50
Suits Dry Cleaned50
Suits Scoured50
Overcoats Dry Cleaned 1.00
Overcoats Scoured75

DYED

Suits Dyed50
Suits Dry Cleaned50
Suits Scoured50
Overcoats Dry Cleaned 1.00
Overcoats Scoured75

Ladies' Clothing Cleaned and Dyed at Reasonable Prices.

Suits Altered and Repaired. Velvet Collars put on Overcoats. Coats and Vests Relined. Buttons put on all Clothing. The Hartford Dyeing and Cleaning Works will Clean and Press Suits free of charge, once a week, for all gentlemen who patronize them with their work.

Goods sent by Express will be promptly done and delivered in four days.

HARTFORD Dyeing and Scouring Works,

210 West Seventh Street, between Orange and Delaware Sts., Wilmington, Del.

Managed by W. M. BROOKS.

Lumber... and Coal

BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds

INCLUDING

Yellow Pine and Hemlock Frame, White Pine and Hemlock Boards and Fencing, Siding, Flooring, Shingles—

(Several Grades)

Roofing Lath, Plastering Laths and Pickets.

MILL WORK OF ALL KINDS!

Paints of the Best Manufacturers.

BUILDING AND AGRICULTURAL

...LIME...

DRAIN TILE and Woven Cedar

PICKET FENCE.

BEST VEINS OF

HARD AND SOFT COAL.

FULL STOCK! LARGE VARIETY!

G. E. HUKILL

Middletown, Del.

J. B. FOARD

GRAIN

Commission Merchant,

MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

...GRAIN...

By Railroad and Boat upon orders from R. L. Rogers & Co.,

OFFICE ON RAILROAD AVENUE

Opposite the Depot.

MIDDLETOWN DEL.

1898. THE SUN. 1898.

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE,

FOR THE PEOPLE AND WITH THE PEOPLE

HONEST IN MOTIVE.

FRANKLY IN EXPRESSION.

SOUND IN PRINCIPLE.

UNSWERVING IN ITS ALLEGIANCE TO

RIGHT THEORIES AND

RIGHT PRACTICES.

The Sun Publishes All the News All the

Time, but it does not allow its columns to

be degraded by unclean, immoral or purely

emotional matter.

Editorially, The Sun is the Consistent and

Unhanging Champion and Defender of

Popular Rights and Interests against political

machines and monopolies of every character.

Independent in all things, extreme in none.

It is for good laws, good government and

good order.

By Mail Fifty Cents a month. Six Dollars a

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The Weekly Sun Publishes all the news of

each week, giving complete accounts of all

events of interest throughout the world. The

Weekly Sun is unsurpassed as an

Agricultural Paper.

It is edited by writers of practical experience,

who know what farming means and what

farmers want in an agricultural journal. It

contains regular reports of the work of the

Agricultural experiment stations throughout

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clubs and institutes, and the discussion of

new methods and ideas in agriculture. Its

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to country readers. Every issue contains

Stories, Poems, Household and Puzzle col-

umns, a variety of interesting and selected

illustrative material and other features, which

make it a welcome visitor in city and country

homes alike.

One Dollar a year. Inducements to get-

ting up of clubs for the Weekly Sun. Both the

Consumption

TO THE EDITOR—I have an absolute

remedy for Consumption. By its timely use

thousands of hopeless cases have been already

permanently cured. So proof-positive am I

of its power that I consider it my duty to

and see that it goes to those of your readers

who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or

Lung Trouble, if they will write me their

express and postoffice address. Sincerely,

T. A. STODOL, M. D., 183 Pearl St., New York.

The Editorial and Business Management of

this Paper Guarantees its Genuine Propriety.

GEO. L. JONES,

700 Delaware Avenue.

Wilmington, - Del.

Designer and

Manufacturer of

...ARTISTIC...

MEMORIALS

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MARBLE and GRANITE

WE aim to, and do, give you the

best and most original de-

signs, independent of all other

dealers, as it costs no more to

have the latest and best de-

signs, which is greatly to your

interest. Estimates furnished

on application and visits made

to the country upon notifica-

tion.

GEO. L. JONES,

Wilmington, Delaware

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Having leased the Brick Mills near Middle-

town for grinding

FEED and CORN

A share of the patronage of the public is solici-

ted. I have established there also

for wheat a

FLOUR Exchange

Mill opened November 1st.

W. H. VOSHELL

FIRE

INSURANCE

FIRE OR LIGHTNING?

not, if you will apply to one of the Agents of the

...Kent County...

Mutual Insurance Co.,

You can obtain Insurance at Low Rates

This Company is Mutual, and you will only

pay what the Insurance Costs, as any Amount in

Excess of Cost will be Returned in Dividends or

at Termination of Policy.

Wm. DENNEY, Sec'y

U. B. MALONEY G. B. MONEY

Ag'ts, Townsend, Delaware City.

Security Trust and Safe Depos.

Company,

519 Market St. Wilmington, Del.

CAPITAL (full paid) \$500,000

Surplus, - \$100,000

Undivided Profits, - \$37,318

Authorise to Act as

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRA-

TOR, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, RE-

CEIVER, REGISTRAR AND AGENT

Transacts a

GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS

Allows Interest on Deposit

Loans Money on Mortgages and Oth-

er Securities.

Attends to the

Management of Real Estate and to the

Collection and Remittance of Rents in

Interest on Securities at All Dividends

Stocks.

Rents Boxes

In Its New Bungalow and Fire-pro-

of Vails, Makes ample provision in

Store Room and Vails for the safe keep-

ing of Securities and Valuable packages

placed in its custody.

Keeps Wills Without Charge

BENJ. NIELDS, JAS. S. CLARKSON

President, Treas. & Sec.

WM. R. BRINKLEY, JOHN S. ROSSIE

Vice-pres., Trust Officer.

How to Make Money

If you are out of employment and want a

Middletown Directory.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

President—G. W. W. Nandam; Secretary—

W. S. Lethbrugh; Charles H. Howell.

BANKS.

Peoples National Bank—President, G. W.

Nandam; Cashier, Geo. D. Kelley; Tellers,

W. G. Lockwood, Bank Building on East

Main Street.

Citizens National Bank—President, Joseph

Biggs; Cashier, John S. Crouse; Tellers,

Samuel D. Brown, Bank Building on South Broad

Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Middletown Council, No. 2, J. R. O. U. A. M.

Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's

Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets

first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F.

Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's

Hall at 8 o'clock.

Samson Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every

Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at

8 o'clock.

Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R.

Meets every Friday night in Reynolds Build-

ing at 7 o'clock.

Welcome Conclave Hephaestus, Meets

every second and fourth Friday night in K.

of P. Hall.

Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W. Meets every

2nd and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's

Hall.

LOCK ORGANIZATIONS.

Voinitover House Company, meets first Fri-

day night of each month in House House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL. FEB. 5, 1898.

Washington

... Letter

PEAKER Reed and the other

Republican leaders of the House

were of the opinion that the best

answer to the

Teller resolution

would be its de-

feat by a vote

of the House;

consequently it was referred to the

Ways and Means Committee, unfa-

vorably reported and defeated. It

would have been an easy matter to kill

the resolution without allowing it to be

voted upon, but that method of dispos-

ing it would have allowed the silver

men to claim that the R-repub-

licans were afraid to give the House a chance

to vote upon it. President McKin-

ley also thought that the House would bet-

ter defeat the resolution by a direct

vote than by any indirect method.

It has always been the policy of the

Republican party to make every dollar

of our money as good as any other dol-

lar, and to pay all government obli-

gations in the best money. The party

stood firmly by that policy when the

greenback craze was sweeping over the

country; President McKinley's last Re-

publican predecessor—Hon. Benj. Har-

rison—reiterated that idea upon sev-

eral occasions during his term, and

the St. Louis platform, upon which

President McKinley was elected, spoke

in no uncertain language on the same

subject. Therefore no one was sur-

prised, although some of the silver men

pretended to be, when President Mc-

Kinley said: "Whatever may be the

language of the contract, the United

States will discharge all its obligations

in the currency recognized as the best

throughout the civilized world at the

times of payment." It would have been

surprising had he said anything else.

No living man is a stronger advocate

of the unlimited use of both silver and

gold as money metals, provided that it

can be brought about by the consent

of a sufficient number of the nations

which control the world's commerce to

prevent the silver becoming a de-

preciated currency, than President Mc-

Kinley, but he has the same horror of

a nation trying to pay its just obliga-

tions in a depreciated currency, than

every honest man would have of a sol-

vent business concern which sought to

scale its indebtedness.

Three out of the four gold Demo-

cratic Senators—Gray, of Delaware;

Mitchell, of Wis., and Lindsay, of Ky.,

—voted for the Teller resolution, de-

claring bonds payable at the option of

the government in silver, and one—

Caffery, of La.,—against it. Murphy,

of N. Y., and Smith, of N. J., Demo-

crats also voted for Bryan, who has

claimed to be anti-silver in his per-

sonal views, voted for the resolution

and Gorman, of Md., who is in the

same boat, was paired. The explana-

tion of Senator Lindsey of why he

voted for the Teller resolution—that

it was nothing more than a declaration

of fact concerning existing law—may

be doubtless also be palmed off on some

of their constituents by Smith of N. J.,

Murphy of N. Y., and Mitchell, of

Wis., all of whom claim to be sound

money men and all of whom voted for

the resolution, but it is no valid ex-

planation. The resolution has nothing

to do with any existing law. The origi-

nal, offered by Stanley Matthews, when